Priority policy/Programs
2008/9 – Stunting is recognized as the main nutritional problem in the country and of an emergency nature.

2010 - Different government entities, partners and civil society signed a declaration of commitment to accelerate stunting reduction in Mozambique.

2010 - Approval of the Multi-Sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition 2011-2015 (20) - PAMRDC
The PAMRDC and its target groups

The 7 strategic objectives of the PAMRDC

1. Adolescent girls
2. Pregnant and lactating women
3. Children from 0-24 months
4. Access to and use of food with a high nutritious value
5. Human resources for Nutrition
6. Mechanisms for advocacy and coordination of the Plan
7. Food and nutrition surveillance

REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

MULTISECTORAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE REDUCTION OF CHRONIC UNDERNUTRITION IN MOZAMBIQUE 2011 – 2015 (2020)

MAPUTO, SEPTEMBER 2010
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2010 and beyond - Nutrition has becoming clearly integrated into strategies and actions of key sectors.
New nutrition interventions have been put in place
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New nutrition interventions have been put in place
Engagement of different actors

- SUN Civic society platform
- SUN Business Network
- SUN Government platform
- SUN Nutrition Partners Forum
- SUN UN Platform
Working together to promote multisectoral actions

Civil Society, mass media, champions

Food and Nutrition Surveillance

SETSAN

Intersectoral coordination

HEALTH

Nutrition Education - National School Feeding Program

EDUCAT

Production of nutritious food - Conservation techniques - Irrigation - Plant health

AGRI

Fish production - Conservation techniques

FISH

Commercialization of food - Iodized salt - Consumer protection - Food fortification

INDUSTRY & TRADE

Gender & Social Protection

RURAL DEV. & ENVIRONMENT

YOUTH & SPORTS

WATER & SANITATION

Family Planning - Anemia Control - Adequate Infant feeding - Nutrition Supplements

Nutrition Education - National School Feeding Program

Production of nutritious food - Conservation techniques - Irrigation - Plant health

Fish production - Conservation techniques

Commercialization of food - Iodized salt - Consumer protection - Food fortification

Gender & Social Protection

Land tenure - prevention / Climate change mitigation - Rural services

Reducing early pregnancy - Reducing preterm marriages

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Intersectoral coordination

Drinking water - Infrastructures - Basic sanitation - Water resources

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Food and Nutrition Surveillance

SETSAN

Intersectoral coordination

Drinking water - Infrastructures - Basic sanitation - Water resources
Success stories
Success stories
Success stories

≈9,4 million USD to invest on nutrition through the private sector
Success stories

Decentralization of government leadership and actions

Guideline for action:

- All provinces have their own multisectoral action plans for the reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (provincial PAMRDC).

Coordination:

- All provinces have Technical Working Groups for multisectoral coordination of PAMRDC (TWG-PAMRDC) similar to the central level.
- Technical and financial assistance have been provided to some provinces to support the TWG-PAMRDC

Implementation:

- Funds for implementation of PAMRDC have been allocated directly to some provinces.
Challenges
Despite substantial improvements in food availability, food access, use & utilization and stability are still challenges in Mozambique, specially in the North and Center regions.

Current food security and nutrition strategies and programs are still valid and are updated but are not well implemented.

Among the main factors limiting the impact of those strategies and programs are:

- It materialization taking into account the specificities of each region or local communities;
- Lack of an efficient monitoring and evaluation system;
- Unequal involvement of different sectors at all levels in terms of human, technical and financial resources.
Governance challenges

- Limited coordination at highest level of decision-makers at central, provincial and district levels.
- Weak coordination at technical level due to limited/unbalance of qualified staff between different sectors.
- The current FSN coordination body (SETSAN) have limited authority to influence government and partners agendas, policies and strategies to ensure the multisectoral approach for nutrition, specially because:
  - SETSAN is tutored by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Security and, therefore, is perceived as an agriculture institution and not a multisectoral structure;
  - SETSAN focal points from ministers and provinces are not decision-makers;
  - Inexistent formal FSN coordination structure at provincial and district levels;
  - Lack of mapping and tracking mechanism of resources invested.
Thus, despite considerable investment (> 160 million USD) in the last 6 years to improve nutrition, stunting prevalence remains the same.
This is because we are failing in not ensuring a holistic multisectoral approach.
Actual scenario in the execution of PAMRDC interventions

- **INDUSTRY & TRADE** – Food Fortification, Salt iodization
- **EDUCATION** – School gardens, school feeding
- **HEALTH** – Nutrition Specific Interventions
- **AGRICULTURE** – Food production, food diversity
- **SOCIAL PROTECTION** - Cash transference, Food subsidies
- **YOUTH & SPORTS** – prevention of early pregnancy, prevention of premature marriages
- **WATER & SANITATION** – access to safe water and sanitation services.
Ideal scenario in the execution of PAMRDC interventions

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POTENCIAL AREAS OF ACTION
We need to **make strategic decisions** to ensure a holistic multisectoral approach. As starting points:

- Prioritize geographic areas: high-density populated + highest rates of stunting;
- Target the most vulnerable: first 1000 days + rural areas;
- Ensure that in those areas all defined actions are implemented efficiently: in the same place, at the same time, for a minimum period of time (>3 years), with a minimum coverage (≥80%) and quality.
Initially, move from the actual scenario to the ideal scenario. Then, learn from the experience, attract more investment and scale up to other regions and target groups.
Set up facilitating mechanisms to promote a holistic multisectoral approach:

- Establish a high-level coordination structure that brings all together.
- Establish an efficient monitoring & evaluation system that facilitates evidence-based decision-making processes at different levels.
- Qualify human resources according to each area of action and level of implementation.
- Set up a financial system (financial mechanisms to capitalize available investments and to track investments made to identify the gaps).
Gov of Moz requests AU for support to implement the COHA
The Cost of Hinger (COHA) in Mozambique

February 2015

Gov of Moz requests AU for support to implement the COHA

April 2017

10.9% of GDP lost every year

1,600 millions of USD lost every year
February 2015

Gov of Moz requests AU for support to implement the COHA

April 2017

“…and now, what?”

- Advocate to establish a National Council for FSC
- Gov financial tracking
- Gov financial mechanism of Nutrition interventions via engagement with Min. of Economy and Finance

10.9% of GDP lost every year

1,600 millions of USD lost every year
Obrigada
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Thank you
Merci
ありがとうございました